Legin with the New Year. For the last few days names have poured both for our Daily and Weekly, and we are glad to be able to say that our business and prospects were never so bright as now. But this is not to be wondered at, for in times like these every man must have a newspaper, and what is more, every man wants the best. No wonder then that the list of the Progress should go

Those who have not subscribed should send on the meney now and begin with the new year. We would also remind those now on our Weekly list to watch for the cross mark and send on the \$2 in time. We stop the paper in every instance when the time paid for expires. So if you don't want to be without the paper send on and renew in time.

Daily \$6; Weekly \$2. The Weekly is furnished to clubs of six and over at \$1 50 each. Any person sending us a club of ten with \$15 will receive the paper one year gratis.

Politicians be Still.

believe that the people of that section, the majority of them, rather than give up all that all reasonable concessions; provided that the better, for they are not fit to remain in it. South assume and maintain an undivided front. The people themselves, if left alone and uninfluenced by the inflammatory appeals of political demagogues, could settle pending difficulties in a manner that would be satisfactory to all parties, and upon a basis no doubt that would give the South peace and security .-Then will the politicians, who have brought the country to its present deplorable condition, take a back seat and be quiet? The people of the two sections who live in the border States and who are most effected by the everlasting slavery agitation could easily settle this mat ter, but it is the "irrepressibles" in the two extreme sections who keep up the infernal yell. The foot of a fugitive has scarcely ever been known to tread the soil of Vermont, nor is it often that one escapes from Alabama, and still the agitators in these extreme States are wil ling to "let the Union slide" while Virginia, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Ohio are desious to preserve it.

We know that the South has suffered, but would these sufferings be diminished by going out? Would they not rather be increased an hundred fold? We should have no fugitive slave law then and that species of property would have to be removed from the border States or become worthless, for no one will pretend to say that even the value of slavery will justify the keeping of a standing army all along the line for its protection. Can we not then, as Wise says, better protect our property and our rights by fighting in the Union? We certainly think so and so thinking we are not willing to give up the Union as long as there is the faintest hope of its preservation upon a basis by which the rights of the South can be secured. The people, North and South, are anxious to heal all existing difficulties; they do not want to break up the Government or live in constant enmity towards each other, and a reconciliation would be brought about but for the politicians. Who is it that has gotten up and keep up the agitation? The poli ticians. Who is it that lead in all our county meetings and State Legislatures and Conventions? The politicians. Who is it that the in a determination to destroy the institution of people of every section of the country ought to rise in their might and put down? The corrupt politicians; and if they do not do it and that speedily their Government and their liberties are gone and gone most probably forever. Let them be taught then and taught at once that the PEOPLE are the source of all power in this country and that they mean no longer to be led and controlled by the intriguing baseness of corrupt demagogues.

Gloom in New York.

A reliable citizen just from New York says the most thorough and complete stagnation exists there in business. Nothing is doing, and intelligent gentlemen informed him that if the present condition of things lasted thirty days longer at least half the merchants in that great | resists the claim. city would be forced to suspend.

A leading New York paper now before us

The fact is unquestionable that industry is paralyzed, trade stagnated, and that gaunt hunger stares thousands of honest workmen, with large families, in the face. The public mind is in the utmost alarm, "men's heart failing them for Tear, looking for the things ion. coming upon the land.

So we have them; and if the South will only keep cool and keep its money at home we can soon starve them into a recognition of our rights. Were the battle of November to be fought over agaiu in January the Republicans would never win. So we say to the South, fight on but fight in the Union. Arm and prepare but never loose your held on the Union while there is a chance to save it. Make the Northern merchants and manufactures feel your power by a refusal to buy their goods and wares and you will do more to bring them to terms and to Conventions, meetings and denunciations. ---

ARRESTED.

Three men, Roderick and Bryan Waters. white men, and a mulatto named Allen Wilson, were taken up last Thursday evening at Mosley Hall, for very outrageous and daring conduct, using incendiary language, and an assault upon a respectable citizen. They were tried by a jury of twelve men and witnesses examined in order. In their capture, sevon the bare back and have each, one half of made up his mind to remain at home his head shaved; and that Bryan Waters have one-half of his head shaved and that they all three be conveyed to the Virginia line.

On arriving at Goldsboro, a further consultation was had, and the two white men, on account of their youth and deep repentance, were permitted to return to Mosley Hall. The mulatto, Wilson, was sent on the train on Monday night, to join his "northern breth-ren." — Goldsboro Tribune.

Here a palpable and we fear dangerous mistake has been committed by our Lenoir friends, If the punishment inflicted was deserved then the "pardoning power" exercised is wholly and entirely inexcusable. They have either done wrong in the one instance or the other. If the parties were guilty of what is charged they should not be permitted to remain in North Carolina; and on the other hand if not guilty, the punishment was an outrage. It is for those who were concerned in the matter to determine in which they have erred-in the punshment or the pardoning. The most dangerous Northern abolitionists sometimes profess deep contrition when detected in their villiany,

RESIGNATION OF MR. KEITT.

No Suspension.

We notice that a number of the Weeklies of the State have given notice that they will issue no paper Christmas week. The "Newbern Weekly Progress" however will go out on Christmas week as usual; we have not lost the publication of a single number since its estabishment and hope never to lose one in the fu-

We shall lose one Daily issue on account of Christmas. The paper will be issued on Tuesday morning the 25th, but as the office will be closed on Christmas day no paper will be sued on Wednesday morning the 26th. We dislike to lose the single issue and should not do it were it possible to get it out without working on Christmas day.

CANDIDATES IN GREENE COUNTY .- Messes. I. M. Stone, Wm. H. Davis, Henry Stith, and Jehtha Spruill are candidates for the Convention in Greene county; the first two declaring bers. for immediate and separate State action; the other two take the position of referring all acts of the Convention back again to the vote of the people. - Mobile Register.

afraid to trust anything to the people; they will first pack the Convention and then let the There is a great re-action going on in the Convention pack the State out of the Union North and no mistake, and we now honestly against the wishes of the majority. If there be any considerable portion of the people of that State who are afraid to trust the masses they enjoy under the present Union will make the sooner they get out of the Union the

> A PATRIOTIC FIRM.—A mercantile firm Charleston announce, through the Courier, of that city, that they have in their employ six men subject to military duty, whose salaries, should the State require their services, will be paid during their absence, and their situations remain vacant until they return to fill them. Should any of them fall in the service of the State, it is promised that their widows or orphans shall be paid at the rate of the salary of the people, I will remain here every day, even the deceased for twelve months subsequent to though I contract the disease, and by staying

So says an exchange paper. Now we wonder how much this "patriotic" firm expect their sales to be enhanced by this "patriotic" announcement. Of course it was made as a "business notice" and should be so considered.

POLITICAL REVOLUTION "DOWN EAST" The remarkable circumstance that the Hon. Isaac Davis, an old and sterling Democrat, has been elected Mayor of Worcester-the hot-bed of Massachusetts ultra-Republicanism-is thus little judicious, if I may be allowed the use of

A city that on the 6th day of November cast two thousand six hundred and forty-eight Republican votes to thirteen hundred and forty-eight for all others-just two to one-on the 8th of December, gives a majority of one hundred and seventy-three for the Democratic candidate, under the name of Citizens' ticket! Some of the causes for this change are not far to seek, others are of a more doubtful na-

And again it says: It is certainly a singular circumstance that in fourteen cities of this Commonwealth-eve ry one but one giving a Republican plurality, all but two giving a Republican majority—the Republicans can only elect their municipal officers in three.

Cobb's Address to Georgia.

If we have patience to publish Cobb's address we dont believe the public would have the patience to read it. It is long, dull and prosy. The following are the positions it assumes given in a nutshell:

1st. The Black Republican party originated in opposition to slavery. 2d. Men of all parties, however much they differed in opinion upon other topics, united

3d. the constitutional rights of the South were to be ignored. 4th The Supreme Court decission was re-

5th The Black Republican party will adhere to the principles which brought it into 6th Lincoln declared his hatred of slavery, and that it must ultimately be overthrown.

7th He declared that the negro is the equal of the white man. 8th Seward, Chase, Sumner, Greely, Webb,

and other leading Black Republicans, teach the 9th They teach that there is a law higher

than the Constitution, which justifies a disregard of its provisions. 10th Ten sovereign States have legistated

upon this idea. 11th The South claims protection, the North 12th The Northern pulpit and Sunday School

the institution of slavery. 13th. A temporary majority in Congress against Lincoln will be unable to secure the

rights and safety of the South. 14th. The whole power of the Government, with Lincoln at its head, will be used to destroy Southern rights, equality and safety in the Un-

15th. There is no remedy but secession for the existing difficulty worthy of consideration save that of new Constitutional guarantees as Charlesion, I will be the first to stay, and, if proposed by Mr. Buchanan, and they will be spurned by our Northern enemies.

16th Mr. Cobb entertains no doubt of the right or duty of the people of Georgia to secede from the Union, for she never will again have equality and justice in it.

DISTURBING THE POLITICAL PARSONS.—There was some excitement in New York, on Sunday evening, on account of a threatened attack on Henry Ward Beecher's Church, if he delivered a disunion sermon. He, however, avoided the subject altogether, and all past off quietly. At the offered the resolution. He knew that the arstrengthen slavery than can ever be done by conclusion he alluded to the threatened disturb- gument that has been made would be urged,

Some had asked him why he did not go to Charleston to preach. He said he would much prefer Charleston would come here. Others had asked him why he did not go to Mobile; he answered that pulpits were very apt to be shortlived there, and he did not desire to run into danger untrecessarily. And he considered a man a fool that would not flee from danger and get in a safe place, so that he could fight the next day. He knew they had a halter prepared for him, but he did not think he should run and put his neck eral guns were fired and Wilson wounded, into it-he had no idea of dying vertically; and The Court adjudged that Allen Wilson and furthermore, he liked to work too well to die oth-Roderick Waters, receive each 39 lashes er than a natural death, and, consequently, had

> LETTER FROM EON. ROBERT TOOMBS. Senator TOOMBS has addressed a letter to his friends in Wilkes county, in response to an invitation to speak at Danburg, in which he says that there is but one mode of remedying the evils which environ us in the Union, and that is by amendments to the constitution.

He says: "Offer in Congress such amendments of the Constitution as will give you full and ample security for your rights then if the Black Republican party will vote for the amendments -or even a majority of them-in good faith, they can be easily carried through Congress; then I think it would be reasonable and fair to postpone final action until the Legislatures of the Northern States could be conveniently called together for definite action on the amendments. If they intend to stop this war on your rights and your property, they will adopt such amendments at once in Congress; if they will not do this. you ought not to delay an hour after the 4th of March to secede from the Union. This is a constitutional and effectual ultimatum, means something, can be a peaceable secession, attracts no little attenbe tested-can be tested at once."

THE BANK OF CHARLESTON .- The Charleston Mercury of the 14th inst. says: "In yesterday's issue it was stated that the Bank of Charleston had resumed specie payments. This announcement, as we have since learned, was premature. The mistake was owning to a current rumor to that effect, but which, it seems, had no foundation other than in the fact that the Bank of sylvania, have to the sea? Hence it might be Charleston, since the day of its suspension, has | that, without coercion, secession will be followed always been ready to accommodate its customers | by a war to possess the mouth of the Mississippi. with specie for the promotion of their business | The whole subject is surrounded with difficulties .-

is not a sufficient accommodation for the mem-

With reference to the first point, if the people of South Carolina are prepared to resume their sovereignty and take their position among | night. the nations of the earth as an independent peo-So there is a party in Alabama that are ple, and are prepared to face all the dangers and emergencies which must grow out of that attitude, in my humble judgment and opinion. they seem to me to be almost puerile. I think every question is subsidary to this great and important matter of withdrawing South Carolina from the Union at the earliest moment practicable, and the misapprehension and misconstruction that would necessarily occur out of this adjournment, prior to any action, would dampen the hopes of our friends and gladden the hearts of our enemies. They would say of us-they are prepared to face a world in arms, but they runaway from the small pox. With reference to the matter of personal convenience to the members. I hope I may be excused for

There is no gentleman more desirous or who needs more of the comforts of life than I do. but, when it is necessary to the action of the Convention and the fulfilment of the desires of should risk my life, I should stay and die.

been in close consultation with all our Southern friends. They are unanimous, and their urgent request is not to delay at all, and the very last thing urged upon me by my friends of Georgia, of Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Texas, and from every other Southern State there, was to take out South Carolina the instant you can; and now the members are panic struck, and urge that we forthwith scam- and, now, I can think of nothing more to write.

It does not seem to me the effect would be a alluded to by the Transcript, (Republican,) of the provincialism. I entreat the gentlemen to look at this matter. I am prepared, the instant the body passes the Ordinance of Secession, if the gentlemen desire it, to remove to any other point, and to go on and perfect our work ; but would not budge an inch from this, until we have sundered every tie that binds us to the

> Mr. Deray heartily endorsed every word Mr. Miles had said. Let us wait uutil the act of Secession is accomplished, and then talk of adjourning. He urged that elections were occurring in many other Southern States; they are watching the movements of this body, all eyes turned on us; the telegraphic wires will flash the intelligence of our action. If we lose time, if we delay action, it will dampen the spirit of our friends, and they will ask with propriety, "Is this great body assembled at the Capital to inaugurate in a great crisis, a movement like this, afraid of a few cases of small

bring about all the ends of the Convention than | forcibly. I will. But is there anything here in the character of the soil which renders it important for the honor of the State that your ordinance of Secession should pass here? Will not the same instrument, if adopted in Charleston, will sneer at you if you go; why, pray, is it because you did not come here and run through a great measure in hot haste with all the stages tion assembled, it did not in fifteen minutes carry out its Ordinance of Secession? Will they do it because this Convention is not shocking its own good sense of propriety, see have taught the people of that section to hate fit to observe such forms as may be necessary on our sister Southern States? Now let me ask do we doubt what we will do? Is there a single doubt but that the Convention will withdraw the State from the Union? Is there any doubt among our sister States that we will do it? Are we to lose 1,000 votes in Georgia by postponing the Ordinance of Secession till to can show anything we will lose by going to necessary, to make the sacrifice of my life, aud remain. If this thing do invoke the God of battles-if the cry is, "To your tents, Oh, Israel," so be it; but if we go to the tented field to-morrow, and can sleep in a comfortable bed to-night, I will do it. (Laughter and ap-

Mr. Inglis said if any one was anxious, very anxious to take the State out of the Union, he was more so? If any one desired it more, he could not concieve he was more ready than the readiest. Yet, with this sentiment, he had but he did not see the force of it. He had offered it, believing they would be made. The Ordinance to be passed must have deliberation. | the goodness of Providence." Not a line of it would be adopted that would not be discussed. We must deliberate on it: we must take all the advantages that will tend to facilitate it. You cannot pass the ordinance to-morrow. We will lose nothing by adjourning over to Charleston. I cannot see how an adjournment over for half a day shall be conis necessary, why pass a resolution saying that it is the judgement of this body that an Ordinance of Secession-of instant secession-should be passed as soon as possible, but in order to give time for preparation we think it best to ad-

away was in the fact that the greatest care satisfy the disunionist. should be taken of the health of the members : their bodily health was important, and it should be preserved as well as the health of the mind. With the loathsome disease around us, he did not see how it was possible to give that deliberation to business, which should mark the sitting of the body. What was there in Columbia that would make it necessary for us to remain here? acter than that, that would cling around us in Charleston, with the guns of Fort Moultrie and Sumter in their view.

The declaration of Mr Valandigham, of Ohio. as spokesman of the great West, that the secession of the mouth of the Mississippi could never tion. If Louisiana secedes, she owns, for herself the mouth of the Mississippi. Mr. Slidell says that the Southern Confederacy is to grant the free use of the mouth of the Mississippi to the West ern States. This would answer very well in time of peace, but if the Northern Confederacy and the Southern Confederacy should happen to get to war, what safe outlet would Ohio. Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, Virginia and even Western Penn-Alex. Gazette.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 19th, 1860. Dear Progress: - Since last I wrote you, our city has been the scene of some events that may claim a moment's interest with your

discussing the bill appropriating \$300,000 for arming and equipping the State. It occupied three days in the Senate, and was finally passed by that body late last night. The vote by

day and was discussed from 1e o'clock A. M. it should be necessary, in order to effect its passage, to sit continuously until Saturday

It is agreed, as soon as the above bill is disposed of, to grant a general leave of absence te members until the 1st day of January. When next they meet will come on the bully fight on the report of the committe on federal relations,

and J. H. Smith, as commissioners from Alabama to this State, to confer on the subject of has not yet been formerly aunounced.

With regard to other than political matters, I have but little to communicate from the city sign the spinster dignity and to undertake the married yesterday morning and Miss Allen

[Correspondence of the Daily Progress.] Goldsboro', Dec. 20, 1860. measure adopted required by the exigencies of

I understand that three men have been arrested in New Hanover suspected to be participants in the above mentioned conspiracy.-One of the number, a fast young man recently from College, confesses that he is the only actor in the affair; that there is no truth in the statements contained in the letter which was enclosed by a friend in New York to Gov. Ellis: that those statements were made in order to deceive Northern abolitionists, and to induce them to make remittances of money for the purposes falsely set forth; that the whole thing in short, was conceived in the brain of the young man with the view, simply, of "raising the wind." How much credit is given to this confession by the authorities, I am not able to LENOX.

AFFAIRS IN CHARLESTON. consummated

The reports of intended denoistrations prompt and speedy action. He said I am ready | against the forts are utterly filse. No hatter administration might have been more successto take the State out of the Union. I am ready ries of any sort have been creeted in the ful. to go now and forever, and to go at once, and | neighborhood. The general disposition of the to burn the bridges behind us. (Applause.) people is to exhaust negotiations before making Not one of these gentlemen will go futher to any movement to obtain possession of the forts

Fort Sumpter inquired of the laborers lately the place in case af attack. They answered unanimously that they came to work, not to have the same vitality if passed here? They fight, and rather than oppose the South they would immediately return to Baltimore.

SENATOR BENJAMIN FOR THE UNION. A Washington despatch of the 10th says:

make a strong speech in favor of the Union." to help Lincoln's success. - Mobile Register.

WHAT WOULD HE SAY NOW ?- The following is an extract from a letter written by General Washington to Governor Harris. from Philadel-

part of the Union. The people at large have felt and the mechanic have seen their several interests attended to, and from thence they unite in placing idleness and economy of dissipation Two or they belong-to the family of like tastes, like houseless and homeless, and we must secure interdiction of slavery in the Territories, faithfully three years of good crops and a ready market for principles and kindred interests with own? ourselves from approaching storm. the produce of their lands have put every one in The moral, social and political interests, as impute to their government what is due only to

CONGRESSIONAL. - But little doing in Congress of interest. On Tuesday Mr. Crittenden made a powerful and patriotic speech, which was received with marked feeling by all present, and urged the adoption of resolutions in effect amending the Constitution, providing that the Missouri Compromise line be extended to the Pacific. strued into faltering. I do not see why adver- strengthening the laws prohibiting the African tisement of our position should be made. If it | slave trade, and enforcing the Fugitive Slave Law by the repeal of the nullifying statutes.

Pending the consideration of the subject, the Kansas bill came up, and was made the special order for Monday next. Mr Hale responded to Crittenden's speech and resolutions, and inquired whether Crittenden or Wigfall was the proper accredited organ of the

ceptance of these propositions on his State if they would save the Union? Mr. Hale said he would not be willing to adopt them all, but would accept some of them.

last, after a strong speech from Thos. Ruffin, Was its association that of a more imposing char- Jr., Esq., in favor of secession and a Southern Confederacy, "the sense of the meeting was sister Fanny hastened to her side to console her taken, and it was unanimously in favor of the in the cruel loss. Union as it now is."-Standard. E. K. WITHERS, Esq. -E. K. Withers, Esq., elected to the House of Commons from Cas-

well to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. John Kerr, took his seat on Saturday last. Mr. Withers is a Constitutional Union Democrat.

Thalberg is at Vienna, but for the last two years has quite neglected his profession.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 22, 1860,

We publish to-day from the Wilmington Herald some very natural conclusions with regard to the National defences of Charleston harbor. The Charleston Mercury resents the feeling of hatred and fury. South Carolina journals are undoubtedly reaping a rich harvest by pandering to the excitement of the times. The Mercury feeds the agitation on this wise:

THE HULLABALLOO ABOUT THE FORTS .- The Republican papers of the North are now exercising their genius and ventilating their patriotism by reviling Mr. Buchanan. Like frogs Senate and the Speaker of the House. In this in chorus, they lift up their voices and echo the cry, that the President of the United States has not reinforced the forts in Charleston harborthat Mr. Buchanan is about to sacrifice the officers and troops stationed here to the madness of Carolina mobs, upon the event of secession. In blind hatred and malice against us, and in the intensity of their desire to abuse the President, they lose their heads as well as their tempers-exhibiting only fury and folly. The first gun fired upon Southern men by

the United States Government in a collision of arms, in the present temper of the South, will sound the farewell funeral salute over the grave | as follows: of the Union, dead and buried-that Union, which, in its day, has so well served the North, and so hampered and dwarfed the growing energies of the sentimental, Union-loving South. The Governor communicated to the House Mr. Buchanan has more sense than his censors. vesterday, the arrival of Hons. J. W. Garret | He understands that he cannot better serve the cause of disunion than by producing bloodshed, As a Northern man, a conservative man, intent Federal Relations. They will be formally re- on giving every opportunity for readjusting the ceived to-morrow. There has also arrived in relations of the North and South, he seeks to this city, I understand, a commissioner to this avoid producing a collision. The reinforce-State from the State of Mississippi, but the fact | ment of the forts at this time, and under present circumstances, means coercion-war. It would be an overt act of war which we are not so simple as not to comprehend, and which Mr. of Oaks, but what there is, you shall have, so Buchanan is not so simple as to suppose we far as I am able to give it. Three of the lovely | would not comprehend, and act on. How it daughters of Raleigh have been induced to re- would benefit the Union, or the North, is a and the other States, under the name of the question which Black Republican wisdom alone United States of America, is hereby dissolved." task of rendering supremely happy a like num- | can appropriately set forth. South Carolina is ber of the sterner sex; they are, two Misses so confident of her deliverance from the dan-Bledsoe, and Miss Allen, daughter of C. B. Al. | gers of the Union, that she does not care to len, Esq., but the names of the fortunate have its doom unnecessarily sealed in blood. swains I cannot give correctly, and therefore | We can succeed, perhaps, without it. Mr. Buwill not attempt it. The Misses Bledsoc were | chanan desires to obtain every chance of saving the Union, and getting South Carolina back again into the net: therefore he is unwilling to The Parkers have gone out of town, and the seal its doom in blood. Each thinks that, with Bunyan Tableaux have come in. It is a splen- hands off it is practicable to leave matters to an inevitable future. Will this explanation of ours The ladies of the Baptist Church have a Fair enlighten our Abolition contemporaries? May-

As to the bugaboo of mobbing the forts, and slaying the officers and the troops, our amiable friends need not excite their philanthopic sensibilities, or roll up their eyes. We are not a mobocracy here, and believe in law, order, and bedience to authority, civil and military. No mob will attack the forts. In South Carolina we do not act by mobs. We do have Vigilance Committees to make a summary disposition of prowling incendiaries and midnight assassins and poisoners. The remedy is only adequate to the criminality and the mischief. But we do not act in masses. We are accustomed each to think and judge for himself, and to act each on his own individual responsibility, where left to do so. When the State is out of the Union; when the fortunes are demanded and refused to be delivered up to those in whom is vested the title of eminent domain, and for whose protection and defence alone they were ceded and built up; and when, the Federal Government showing a hostile purpose, it shall become necessary and proper for us to obtain possession, then it will be right for the world and Republicanism to expect that the State, by her authorities, will move in the rremises. The people will obey the call for war, and take the forts. The excitement here s deep, calm feeling, very different from the excitement of a mob, and leading to different and far greater results. This is no child's play. It is not the urroar of school boys splashing water in muschief; it is the quiet tread of Casar's forces crossing the Rubicon. For the hoary trickster and humbug, who has just retired from the Cabinet because war of the Union, and we have reclaimed our sove- and great public rejoicing when the act is to say, that his present imbecility equals his fore, make temporary arrangements for carrypast treachery to this section. Had be been early absent from the President's councils, his

A Voice from the Far South. The following which we most cheerfully publish is sent by a lady friend:

Newbern, Thursday evening, Dec. 20. To the Editor of "Progress"-Dear Sir Thinking it probable that some of your readers might be interested in the opinions of the "Far South" in regard to the present aspect of politics I subjoin the following extracts from a letter received from a prominent Southern gentleman, and also enclose what I think rather a good hit on Mr. Buchanan:

I am yours, respectfully, The political firmament is overcast and the gloomy clouds which ever hang about suspense and revolution are materially affecting the spirit of all, not but that we all regard so cession as absolutely necessary and are resolved upon it with almost entire unanimity, yet we nevertheless feel much sorrow in being forced mortal ancestry. Resistance to tyranical exactions caused the war of the Revolution. The same spirit lives in the South in the hearts of the sons and daughters of our patriotic fathers of '76, a very few "fear precipitancy and desire co-operation" as if we could be precipitate when this alternative of secession or unequal rights has been staring Southern men in the

face since the canvass of 1856, I wish old North Carolina would take a bold and decided stand at once for it is a fixed fact that South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Missisippi, Florida, Louisiana and Texas will go out of the Union in less than 60 days, most probably Arkansas also, and then what are the States of North Carolina., Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee and Kentucky to do? They cannot remain neutral! Will they join the Northern a century, We must now clear away the rubwell as the feeling of kindred must determine which confederacy the border States will join. Who that knows the Southern pulse can doubt promptly and thus give a moral force to their laggards they stand on the threshold until going they are driven in for protection against the still growing aggression of their Western

FANNY ELLSLER, -A letter to the New York Times, from Paris, contains the following: Fanny Ellsler is now at Berlin, at the bedside of a sick sister, wife of the son of Prince Adelbert, of Prussia. The marriage of the young Baron de Barnim eldest son of the Prince Adelbert, to Mille. Therese Ellsler, sis-South, and if the proposition of the former would ter of the famous danseuse, and something of a danseuse herself, created a great sensation at Mr Salisbury asked if Hale would urge the ac- the time; but the union has been a happy one, and the relatives long ago became reconciled to the plebian intruder. From this union was born one child, a son, whose bad health induced his parents to send him, some months Alamance for the union !- At a meeting of ago, to Egypt, to try the effect of the climate citizens of Alamance, at Graham, on Saturday on his lungs. But, like Rachel, he received no benefit, and has just died in Nubia. The news threw the mother on her bed, and her

SOUTH CAROLINA POSTAL SYSTEM. A special committee of the South Carolina Legislature have made a report concerning the postal system of the States after secession. The proposed arrangement with Adams & Co's Express s declared to be inadequate to the exigencies of the case, and therefore they submit the follow-

Resolped, That to avert, as far as practicable, the commercial embarrassments that would result mails in this State be and they are hereby, authpostal treaty shall have been concluded between | len forever. this State and the government of the United

THE UNION DISSOLVED!

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA! Fourth Day's Proceedings! SECESSION ORDINANCE PASSED UNANI-

MOUSLY! The News Received all over the Loud Cheers! Charleston, Dec. 20.—The Convention was opened with prayer to-day, after which the

roll was called and the journal read. A resolution was offered, inviting the Mayor of Charleston to a seat on the floor of the Convention. It was amended by including the Governor of the State, the President of the Church pealed forth Auld Lang Syne, Days of form it was passed.

The chair announced the appointment of a committee to draw up a summary of the causes for the secession of North Carolina, and also four standing committees.

Mr. Rhett offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of Thirteen for the purpose of providing for the assemblage of a convention of the seceding States, and to form a constitution. Adopted Mr. Ingles made a report from the committee to prepare and draft an Ordinance proper to be

"An Ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and the other States united with her under the compact entitled "The Constitution of the United States

adopted by the convention. The Ordinance is

of America." "We, the people of the State of South Caro lina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained that the Ordinance adopted by us in convention, on the 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eightyeight, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified; and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of this State and amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, and that the Union now subsisting between South Carolina

PASSAGE OF THE ORDINANCE. The Ordinance was taken up and passed by a unanimous vote of 169-all the members vot

The passage took place at precisely a quarter past one o'clock, p. m. As soon as the passage of the Ordinance

was known outside the doors of the Convention. the tidings spread rapidly all over the city, and a great crowd collected in the vicinity of Secession Hall. Immense cheering ensued. Mr. Miles moved that the clerk telegraph

to members of Congress at Washington, that the Ordinance had passed, and the motion was unanimously carried.

Mr. Dessaure offered the following: Resolved, That the Secession Ordinance be engrossed on parchment under the direction of the Attorney General, and signed by the Presi dent and members this evening at Institute Hall, and that it be placed among the archives

Half-past 6 o'clock was agreed upon as the hour to proceed to Institute Hall, for the purpose of signing the document. Mr. Magrath said: I think the special matter of the Ordinance should be immediately considered. According to my understanding. there is no Collector of a port, nor is there a Postmaster in South Carolina. What you have done to-day, has extinguished the authority of every man in South Carolina deriving his authority from the General Government. I am in favor of this body making such provisional arrangements as may be necessary in the interval which will exist between this movement and the time at which the Legislature may vet. I am not, however, to be implicated as sanction-

within the limits of the State except that of the General Government. Mr. Gregg, of Richland, said: After South Carolina has abrogated the Constitution of the United States, are its laws still of force? 1 think not. All laws of Congress fall instantly to the ground on the passage of the act of he-

ing the idea that there is no lawful authority

Mr. Cheeves: An immense chasm has been hade in the law. It is necessary to avoid inconvenience to the people, and we must thereing on the government.

Mr. Gregg: There is now no law on the subject of the collection of duties in South Carolina. We have now accomplised the work for which every son of Carolina has been la-

boring for forty years. Mr. Hayne-The Congress of the United States is no longer our Government. It will be for our Legislature to say what laws of the United States shall be continued, and wha not. The simple act of Secesssion does not abrogate all laws. We have a great many laws on the statute books, which were passed by the Governor and Privy Council.

Mr. Gregg--The Congressional laws for the collection of revenue are for the support of the Federal Government at Washington; and all postoffice laws fall on our dissolution with that then seperated. Dr. Davis dressed the wormal Goverrment.

Mr. Miles: We have to deal with stern faith and realties, and must prevent confusion, anarchy and derangement of our Government affairs. Things must, for the present remain in statu quo, or great confusion will arise.

Mr. Havne deemed sudden action injurious. Mr. Chesnut; There are two questions invoived, viz; power and duty. We must preserve our people, not only from inconveniences. but a chaotic condition. We must revivify such laws as will best preserve us from such calamities. As to duty—I ask, will you send the ship of State adrift, regardless of what be-

comes of the officers? Mr. Mazvck: There is no duty for the Collector of the Port to do, The postoffice should be swept off. My opinion is, that the present system of postal arragements is a nuisance. - | together once The public are better served by private parties. Between cities like Philadelphia and New its cause. She cannot yet abandon the princi-York, the postage should be one cent instead ples which have illustrated her name. She canof three. Less important places it should be ten or more.

Mr. Calhoun: We have pulled down a temple which has been built for three-quarters of

things will go on in the Custom House and Postoffice exactly as now, until other arrange- threats of secession, and do not longer suffer dements are made by this Convention, There is the issue! Then why do not those States act nothing in the Ordinance to affect the dignity. honor and welfare of the State of South Caroliattitude which they will not possess if like na. We must keep the wheels of government

> Mr. Withers: The Constitution of the United States is not entirely abrogated by the Ordinance. What is a legal tender in the pay- go neither North or South, but, then considerment of debts? Is it not gold and silver coin | ing the Union as hopeless without my fault, I of the United States? In the case of clearing | will stand a lone star in the American firmament our entry of vessels, we are very likely to have uneclipsed by rebellion, undimmed by dishonor, the same confiscated.

Mr. Carrol: The present revenue offices, f filled, would be continued until the act of the Legislature authorized otherwise. Mr. Brown: There's no longer any communication with the Government, from which we are just separated.

Mr. Duncan: The spirit of the Ordinance

must be viewed temporarily until we treat with the General Government. Mr Gregg-The President of the United States has thrown down the gauntlet in the formed it was intended to be perpetual. So message. He has said that it is his duty to it was, so far as such a term can be applied to collect revenue, and he will do it. On one anything human; but it was also intended to side the Federal Government claims rights, and be administered in the same spirit in which it declares its intention to exercise the power of was made, with a scrupulous regard to the collecting revenue in our ports. On the other equality of the sovereignties composing it.side, we have decided that we are free. I de- We certainly are not placed in the position of sire no compromise. If it be necessary to subjects of a European despotism, whose only maintain 15 to 30 per cent., the duties imposed | door of escape from tyranny is the right of revby the Congress of the United States should | oution. Imaintain the right of each State continue to be levied; otherwise the people to secrete from the Union, and therefore whatwill suffer a terrible calamity. As for carry- ever course Louisiana may pursue now, if any the mails, let the President's contracts be as- attempt should be made by the Federal Gov-

States. Mr. Rhett: This great revolution must go on from an abrupt cessation of postal arrangements with as little danger as possible to the country. ly recommend that Louisiana assist her sister in and through this State, all the persons engaged By making the Federal Agent ours, the machinein the transportation and distribution of the ry will move on. The federal laws in regard to the colonies assisted each other in their strugtaxation must not exist over us. We are now orized and requested to continue in the perform- contending for the great principle of taxation. I ance of such services to the community until a trust that the present system of taxation has fal-

> Mr. Barnwell: We have seceded from the United States; established our independence, and we cases of small-pox here to day.

cannot allow the United States to exercise authority over us any more. Let the postal conveniences be sacrificed, if necessary. There never was anything purchased worth having, unless at great cost and sacrifice.

Mr. Mazyck: I regard that the mail and all other restrictions must be removed. Let us appoint our own officers. We must battle with difficulties as they come.

A RECESS. The hour of 3.40 p. m. having arrived, the Convention took a recess to meet at Institute Hall at half-past six o'clock, for the purpose of signing

the Ordinance. As the Convention was leaving St. Andrew's Hall, the chimes of St Michael's (Episcopal) Absence, Sons of Freedom Awake, and other pleasant airs. Yankee Doodle, Hail Columbia, &c , were ignored.

SELECTED POETRY.

Common Sense. The following which we take from the Charles ton Courier and which the editors of that paper say they " publish at the request of many friends as a fair specimen of NERO fiddling," has more sound sense in it than all the long and bombastic speeches of their fiery orators:

TO CAROLINA. FROM ONE OF HER SISTERS Sister Carrie, my dear I am sorry to hear That you are intending to leave us: They say it's a fact That your trunk is all packed,

And you hope by such conduct to grieve us

You have always been naughty,

And willful and haughty, Like a spoiled minx as you are; So vain of your beauty, Forgetful of duty You owe to your indulgent papa.

I am sure you can't say You've not had your way In each of our family broils; While I vow and declare You've had your full share In each of the National spoils. Just wait for a season

And list-n to reason. Nor believe what your false lovers say : For their prayers and their sighs, And their flattering lies. Will lead you to ruin some day. Though they promise so tair,

Gay deceivers they are, From the one whom last evening you kissed, To HAMMOND and RHETT And chivalrous KEITT, ORR, MEMMINGER, PICKENS and GIST. Some day, all forlorn, Bedraggled and torn.

Like the prodigal son in his need, You will knock at the door. And come home once more, Nor venture again to secede. Now be warned of your fate Before it's too late ; Like a dear little innocent lamb.

Come out of your pet, And do not forget All the kindness of good Uncle Sam. The l'almetto tree No shelter will be When the dark clouds of anarchy lowers. You will long for the rest

Of your own Eagle's nest, And the strong arm of Federal power. Then, dear little Sis. Now give me a kiss. o make up these family gars; Succession shall never

that I mon dissever-

became for the Stripes and the Stars! .o. -sono', Dec 21, 1860, a) Me "the old's " of last night between Jas. Thingson for the a resident of this county, and a young near named Goodwin. from Virgin a, for some weeks past a boarder at the above named Hotel. It seems they had Ten-Pin Alley, when the whole struck Thomp son with a ball. After suppor they met again in the bar-room of the Hotel, when Thompson caught up a large mavy glass from the counter and hurled it - modwin. The glass struck upon Goodwin's bead, and broke into atoms, inflicting one severe wounds. In an instant Goodwe arew a bowie-knife, and with one stroke disabled the left arm of his oppo-

Yours, &c.,

nent by cutting through the muscular part of

the arm near the shoulder. The parties were

A Patriolic Voice from Kentucky. We find in the Kentucky journals an able and patriotic letter from the pen of the Hon. GEORGE ROBERTSON, of Lexington, in that State, addressed to a committee of gentlemen who had requested him to attend and address the Union meeting held in Louisville on the evening of the 26th ultime From this letter we cite the following extract in relation to the mission of Kentucky in the

present crisis: "Let her act as a mediator between the North and the South, and, throwing one arm around her Northern and the other around her Southern sisters, let ber co-leavor, by affectionate remon strance and prodent counsel, to draw their hearts note around the alter of the Umon. She cannot afford to give up the Union or desert not be untrue to he" paramount interest and sacred duty, nor unmindful of the memories of the past, nor heedless of the richer blessings of the future under the auspices of an unbroken Union. And were I permitted to speak for her, I would say to the North, Repeal your offensive liberty acts, stand by your compromises, cease to threaten and fraternally try to rebuke the abduction of Mr. Duncan: If the Ordinance be passed our slaves; and to the South I would say, Stand by your compromises, make no more magagnes to disturb your peace or precipitate you into a fatal movement. If you make it I cannot go with you; if you will forbear I will stand by you and vindicate our common rights, by all prudent and constitutional means, to the last; and we will sink or swim together in the ark of the Union. But if you desert me, and every other Southern State shall follow in your wake, I will and my fixed and still effulgent orb shall be

styled ' the Republic of Kentucky Views of the Governor of Louisiann. Governor Moore, of Louisiana, in his recent message to the Legislature of that State, recommends a conference or convention of the

slaveholding States, but secession at all

hazards before Lincoln's inauguration, and "It may be said that when this Union was sumed by South Carolina instead of the United ernment to coerce a sovereign State and compel her submission to an authority which she has ceased to recognize, I should unhesitatingly recommend that Louisiana assist her sister

> gle aganst the despotism of the Old World." THE SMALL POX STILL SPREADING IN COLUMBIA. COLUMBIA, Dec. 20.-There are eleven new

and so no doubt would the devil.

"Ready to Face a World in Arms but Run from the Small Pox."

Our Palmetto brethren are not a unit on anything, we suppose not even on Secession. The following remarkable debate took place on the proposition to adjourn to Charles-

Mr. Miles said :- I will say a few words of the question to lay on the table. I will express my warmest hope that the resolution of the gentleman from Chesterfield will not be adopted, and I do so because it is my fixed conviction that the adoption of the resolution and the adjournment of this body from Columbia to any other point, without having taken action on the event which has brought us together, will have the most unhappy, if not a disastrous effect on the great cause in which the South is united. (Applause.) There were two arguments which were urged in favor of this proposition-one is the prevalence of a contagious disease, and the other is that there

making a personal allusion.

I am just from Washington, where I have

per off to Charleston.

Confederacy. (Great applause.)

He conceived that the malady was a godsend, because our people had too long neglected a duty which they never should have neglected, that of vaccination. (Laughter.) If the members will attend to that, I guarantee that in ten days time there will not be a single case say. of small pox here. There is no danger, in my opinion. If you will pass the Ordinance of Se cession I am willing to go anywhere, but now, I beg gentlemen, in view of the public exigen-

Mr. Kerrr agreed with the gentlemen as to of its detail? It is because, when the Conven--or because of the injurious effect it will have morrow? If on the other hand, gentlemen

Another reason the Convention should go

FROM RALEIGH. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE "PROGRESS."

The Legislature has been for several days inference as malicious and springing from a

which it passed its third reading was a very decided one, 41 to 3, The bill was transmitted to the House totill 6. P. M. when it was passed on its second reading. Various expedients were adopted by its opponents to stave it off, but were of no avail. There is a decided majority in the House in favor of the bill, but many are anxious to make amendments to it before it passed into a law. But a majority, I think, will oppose all amendments and the bill will probably be passed some time to-morrow, or to-morrow night; at least, before the House adjourns, if

as mentioned in my last.

in progress, which I learn is doing very well; be so-maybe not.

JACOBUS. Dear Progress:- 1 was in Duplin county yesterday, and found the people in a very high state of excitement, owing to the recent astounding developments made to Gov. Ellis respecting a contemplated revolt in that and the adjoining county of New Hanover. A very large meeting of citizens was held at Franklin Military Institute on Tuesday, when an effec tive system of patrol was instituted, and every

CHARLESTON, Dec. 18 .-- It is thought the Ordinance of Secession will be passed on Wednesev, not to remove until South Carolina is out | day or Thursday. There will be filuminations

Some days ago the commanding officer at

"Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, will soon The telegraph often tells "stories," but there is a beautiful consistency in this news. Hr. Benjamin in the Senate last spring made a speech to prove that Lincoln was a very conservative man, vastly more conservative than Douglas, and that speech was circulated in to withdraw our columns from the support of hundreds of thousands by the Black Republi- of the fabric erected by our glorious and imcans as a campaign document and did no little

phia, July 28, 1791. The time may yet come when the South may feel grateful for the protec tion of the federal government, as it did when this letter was written: "In my late tour through the Southern States I experienced great satisfaction in seeing the good effects of the general government on that the security which it gives and the equal justice it administers to them. The farmer, the merchant, a confidence in their representatives as well as those in whose hands the execution of the law is placed. Industry has thus taken the place of Confederacy? or attach themselves where bish, and reconstruct another. We are now

Miss Ormsbee, a citizen of Warren, R. I., has been deprived of sight and the power to articulate a single word for the last fifty-five years. About three weeks ago, as she described it, without any extra eff rt on her part; she began to converse, and now holds conversation with all who visit her. Miss Ormsbee is now 75 years old, and became dumb when she was 20 years of age.